

fish (referred to in this paragraph as 'fish consumption advisories').

"(B) IMPROVEMENT OF QUALITY AND CONSISTENCY.—In conjunction with each State or unilaterally, the Administrator shall implement any changes necessary to improve the quality and ensure consistency from State to State of Federal and State data collection, reporting, characterization of mercury contamination, and thresholds concerning mercury contamination in fish above which fish consumption advisories will be issued.

"(C) REPORTING.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this subsection and every 2 years thereafter, the Administrator shall prepare and make available to the public, through 1 or more published reports and 1 or more forms of electronic media, information providing detail by State, watershed, water body, and river reach of mercury levels in fish and any fish consumption advisories that have been issued during the preceding 2-year period.

"(D) EFFECT ON STATE AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this paragraph affects any authority of a State to advise residents of the mercury content of commercially sold foods and other products."

OVERVIEW OF THE OMNIBUS MERCURY EMISSIONS REDUCTION ACT OF 1999

Why has Senator Leahy introduced the "Omnibus Mercury Emissions Reduction Act of 1999"?

Senator Leahy's concerns about the current and long-term environmental and health consequences in the United States resulting from the discharge of toxic chemicals into the environment are longstanding. He is particularly concerned about the effects of mercury. He is also concerned about transport of air pollution from other parts of the nation to the lakes, rivers, forests, and agricultural lands of Vermont.

EPA's "Mercury Study Report to Congress," mandated by the 1990 Clean Air Act, documents mercury pollution sources and troubling trends in mercury pollution in the United States.

Mercury is one of the last major pollutants without an overall pollution control strategy, and as a result it remains largely uncontrolled.

What are the key findings of the "Mercury Study Report to Congress"?

Scientific and medical evidence show that exposure to mercury and mercury compounds is harmful to human health, and concentrations of it in the environment are arising (e.g., in lake and river sediments).

Pregnant women and their developing fetuses, women of child-bearing age, and children under the age of 8 are most at risk for mercury-related health effects such as neurotoxicity.

Neurotoxicity symptoms include impaired vision, speech, hearing, and walking; sensory disturbances; incoordination of movements; nervous system damage very similar to congenital cerebral palsy; mental disturbances; and, in some cases, death.

Exposure to mercury and mercury compounds occurs most frequently through consumption of mercury-contaminated fish but can also occur through ingestion of methylmercury contaminated drinking water and food sources other than fish, and dermal uptake through soil and water.

The major sources of mercury emissions in the United States are coal-fired electrical utility steam generating units, solid waste combustors, commercial and industrial boilers, medical waste incinerators, hazardous waste combustors, chlor-alkali plants (which manufacture chlorine and sodium hydroxide), and Portland cement plants.

EPA's analysis of mercury deposits and transport, in conjunction with available sci-

entific knowledge, supports a plausible link between mercury emissions from combustion and industrial sources and mercury concentrations in air, soil, water, and sediments.

The following geographical areas have the highest annual rate of deposition of mercury in all forms: the southern Great Lakes and Ohio River Valley; the Northeast and southern New England; and scattered areas in the South, with the most elevated deposition occurring in the Miami and Tampa areas and in two areas in northeast Texas.

The analysis of mercury deposits and transport supports a plausible link between mercury emissions from combustion and industrial sources and methylmercury concentrations in freshwater fish. In 1997, 40 states have issued health advisories warning the public about consuming mercury-tainted fish, compared to 27 states in 1993. Eleven states have issued state-wide advisories, and 5 states have issued advisories for coastal waters. Mercury advisories have increased 98 percent from 899 in 1993 to 1,782 in 1998.

The presence of mercury in consumer products is of concern in light of the health consequences associated with exposure to mercury.

The presence of mercury in certain batteries and fluorescent light bulbs is of special concern, particularly given the substantial quantities of used batteries and fluorescent light bulbs that are discarded annually in the solid waste stream and the potential for environmental and health consequences associated with land disposal, composting, or municipal waste incineration.

Estimates of U.S. Annual Mercury Emissions Rates for the Largest Emitting Source Categories Source of Data: Mercury Study Report to Congress, December 1997

Coal Fired Utility Boilers: 52 tons per year
Solid Waste Combustors: 30 tons per year
Commercial/Industrial Boilers: 29 tons per year

Medical Waste Incinerators: 16 tons per year
Hazardous Waste Combustors: 7 tons per year
Chlor-Alkali Plants: 7 tons per year
Portland Cement Plants: 5 tons per year

Key features of the "Omnibus Mercury Emissions Reduction Act of 1999"

Directs EPA to promulgate mercury emissions standards and regulatory strategies for the largest emitting source categories: fossil-fuel fired electric utility steam generating units; fossil-fuel fired commercial and industrial boilers; solid waste combustors; chlor-alkali plants; and Portland cement plants.

Requires Reports to Congress: By EPA on progress in implementing mercury emission reductions for medical waste incinerators pursuant to existing regulations; by EPA on progress in implementing mercury emission reductions for hazardous waste combustors pursuant to existing regulations; by the Department of Defense on the use of mercury and mercury compounds by DoD.

Other features of "Omnibus Mercury Emissions Reduction Act of 1999"

Directs EPA to work with Canada and Mexico to inventory the sources and pathways of mercury air and water pollution within North America, and recommend options and strategies to greatly reduce transboundary atmospheric and surface water mercury pollution in North America.

Expanded research into characterizing the health effects of mercury pollution to critical populations (i.e., pregnant women and their fetuses, women of child bearing age, and children).

Requires safe disposal of mercury recovered through coal cleaning, flue gas control systems, and other pollution control systems

so that the hazards emanating from mercury are not merely transferred from one environmental medium to another.

Requires annual public reporting (hardcopy publication and Internet) of facility-specific emissions of mercury and mercury compounds;

Requires labeling of mercury containing items such as fluorescent light bulbs, batteries, pharmaceuticals, laboratory chemicals and reagents, electrical devices such as thermostats, relays, and switches, and medical and scientific equipment.

Begins a phase out of mercury from products. Exceptions may be made for essential uses.

Implementation of public awareness and prevention programs.

More consistent state-by-state information on mercury-related fish consumption advisories.

Expanded characterization of mercury sedimentation trends and effects in Lake Champlain, the Great Lakes, the Chesapeake Bay, the finger lakes region of upstate New York, Tampa Bay, and other major water bodies.

By Mr. FITZGERALD:

S. 674. A bill to require truth-in-budgeting with respect to the on-budget trust funds; to the Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Governmental Affairs, jointly, pursuant to the order of August 4, 1977, that if one committee report, the other committee have 30 days to report or be discharged.

TRUTH-IN-BUDGETING ACT OF 1999

● Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 674

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Truth-in-Budgeting Act of 1999".

SECTION 2. HONEST REPORTING OF THE DEFICIT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Effective for fiscal year 2001, the President's budget, the budget report of CBO required under section 202(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, and the concurrent resolution on the budget shall include—

(1) the receipts and disbursements totals of the on-budget trust funds, including the projected levels for at least the next 5 fiscal years; and

(2) the deficit or surplus excluding the on-budget trust funds, including the projected levels for at least the next 5 fiscal years.

(b) ITEMIZATION.—Effective for fiscal year 2001, the President's budget and the budget report of the CBO required under section 202(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 shall include an itemization of the on-budget trust funds for the budget year, including receipts, outlays, and balances.●

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 148

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEBERMAN] was added as a co-sponsor of S. 148, a bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to establish a program to provide assistance in the conservation of neotropical migratory birds.

S. 312

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WELLSTONE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 312, a bill to require certain entities that operate homeless shelters to identify and provide certain counseling to homeless veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 346

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the name of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. GRAMS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 346, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to prohibit the recoupment of funds recovered by States from one or more tobacco manufacturers.

S. 552

At the request of Mr. ALLARD, the name of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 552, a bill to provide for budgetary reform by requiring a balanced Federal budget and the repayment of the national debt.

S. 595

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT] was added as a cosponsor of S. 595, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish a graduated response to shrinking domestic oil and gas production and surging foreign oil imports, and for other purposes.

S. 625

At the request of Mr. ROTH, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 625, a bill to amend title 11, United States Code, and for other purposes.

S. 631

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from Florida [Mr. MACK] was added as a cosponsor of S. 631, a bill to amend the Social Security Act to eliminate the time limitation on benefits for immunosuppressive drugs under the medicare program, to provide continued entitlement for such drugs for certain individuals after medicare benefits end, and to extend certain medicare secondary payer requirements.

S. 632

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the names of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BINGAMAN] and the Senator from Washington [Mrs. MURRAY] were added as cosponsors of S. 632, a bill to provide assistance for poison prevention and to stabilize the funding of regional poison control centers.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 17

At the request of Mr. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. DASCHLE] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 17, a concurrent resolution concerning the 20th Anniversary of the Taiwan Relations Act.

SENATE RESOLUTION 33

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the names of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. DEWINE], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. KERREY], the Senator from Alaska

[Mr. MURKOWSKI], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ABRAHAM], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. HUTCHINSON], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBB], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SHELBY], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GREGG], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. BOND], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. ROTH], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. GRAHAM] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 33, a resolution designating May 1999 as "National Military Appreciation Month."

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 20—SETTING FORTH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 THROUGH 2009

Mr. DOMENICI, from the Committee on the Budget, reported the following original concurrent resolution:

S. CON. RES. 20

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring).

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000.

(a) DECLARATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Congress determines and declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2000 including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2001 through 2009 as authorized by section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(2) FISCAL YEAR 1999 BUDGET RESOLUTION.—S. Res. 312, approved October 21, 1998, (105th Congress) shall be considered to be the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1999.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this concurrent resolution is as follows:

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2000.

TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.
Sec. 102. Social Security.

Sec. 103. Major functional categories.
Sec. 104. Reconciliation of revenue reductions in the Senate.

Sec. 105. Reconciliation of revenue reductions in the House of Representatives.

TITLE II—BUDGETARY RESTRAINTS AND RULEMAKING

Sec. 201. Reserve fund for fiscal year 2000 surplus.

Sec. 202. Reserve fund for agriculture.

Sec. 203. Tax reduction reserve fund in the Senate.

Sec. 204. Clarification on the application of section 202 of H. Con. Res. 67.

Sec. 205. Emergency designation point of order.

Sec. 206. Authority to provide committee allocations.

Sec. 207. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for use of OCS receipts.

Sec. 208. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for managed care plans that agree to provide additional services to the elderly.

Sec. 209. Reserve fund for Medicare and prescription drugs.

Sec. 210. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE III—SENSE OF THE CONGRESS AND THE SENATE

Sec. 301. Sense of the Senate on marriage penalty.

Sec. 302. Sense of the Senate on improving security for United States diplomatic missions.

Sec. 303. Sense of the Senate on access to medicare home health services.

Sec. 304. Sense of the Senate regarding the deductibility of health insurance premiums of the self-employed.

Sec. 305. Sense of the Senate that tax reductions should go to working families.

Sec. 306. Sense of the Senate on the National Guard.

Sec. 307. Sense of the Senate on effects of social security reform on women.

Sec. 308. Sense of the Senate on increased funding for the national institutes of health.

Sec. 309. Sense of Congress on funding for Kyoto protocol implementation prior to Senate ratification.

Sec. 310. Sense of the Senate on Federal research and development investment.

Sec. 311. Sense of the Senate on counter-narcotics funding.

Sec. 312. Sense of the Senate regarding tribal colleges.

Sec. 313. Sense of the Senate on the social security surplus.

Sec. 314. Sense of the Senate on the sale of Governor's Island.

Sec. 315. Sense of the Senate on Pell Grant funding.

TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for the fiscal years 2000 through 2009:

(1) FEDERAL REVENUES.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution—

(A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000: \$1,401,979,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: \$1,435,214,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: \$1,455,158,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: \$1,531,015,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: \$1,584,969,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: \$1,648,259,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: \$1,681,438,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: \$1,735,646,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: \$1,805,517,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: \$1,868,515,000,000.

(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be changed are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000: \$0.
Fiscal year 2001: \$-7,433,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: \$-53,118,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: \$-32,303,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: \$-49,180,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: \$-62,637,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: \$-109,275,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: \$-135,754,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: \$-150,692,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: \$-177,195,000,000.

(2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000: \$1,426,931,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: \$1,456,294,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: \$1,487,477,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: \$1,560,513,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: \$1,612,278,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: \$1,655,843,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: \$1,697,402,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: \$1,752,567,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: \$1,813,739,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: \$1,873,969,000,000.

(3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000: \$1,408,292,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: \$1,435,214,000,000.